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The Intelligencer.

WHEELING, W. VA., JULY 7, 1888.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

OF INDIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

LEVI P. MORTON,

OF NEW YORK.

The Eagle and the Coon will make a fine pair of running mates.

The way not to develop West Virginia is to fasten a Free Trade policy in the country.

Those West Virginians who are looking for the coming railroad may be sure that Free Trade will not bring it.

Tuncannon can grow. Nobody can afford to be left on so good a thing. It will be a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

The Chinese movement in Wheeling died an early and inglorious death. With better work-nursing it might have been dragged through at least a week.

Bandannas manufactured in England are appropriate emblems for those who prefer foreign products, that is to say, foreign labor to American labor. Protectionists are not hating the bandanna market.

The Register publishes an alleged "Tariff History," by Thomas G. Shearman, who happens to be an out-and-out Free Trader without any disguises. Mr. Shearman's "History" is principally a romance.

Why was it that the Democratic Club Convention in Baltimore thought it "inexpedient" to say anything on the Chinese question? Did they think that, too, loaded? Republicans are not afraid to meet any question of the day.

It is probable that next year there will be a formidable movement against so much powder-burrowing in Wheeling on the Fourth of July. If the insurance men take hold the movement will be a success. Wheeling has not the equipment to deal with all that might have resulted from the reckless freedom with which the Fourth just passed was celebrated.

The Protectionists of New York are having trouble over their nominee for Governor, W. Martin Jones. This partisan of reform is charged with making a business of instituting liquor prosecutions and settling with the liquor-seller on the basis of a good slice for himself. A case is now pending to make him disgorge, and others are said to be in readiness. No wonder there is talk of taking Candidate Jones off the ticket. Honesty is not less a virtue than prohibition.

Our theory of government supposes that the voter is intelligent, knows what policy he desires pursued by Congress and the Executive, and will vote accordingly. The founders of the Republic would have gone to their graves with more and graver misgivings if they had thought it possible that on no vital an issue free trade vs. protection the voter who believes in protection would support free trade nominees merely because they represent a party with which he has hitherto acted.

There is horse sense in this from the Pittsburgh Times:

Indiana has been classed as one of them; but we claim that the State will go for Harrison as surely as Ohio. With it and other New Jersey, Connecticut or West Virginia the battle was won. With public sentiment growing for Harrison anything like as it is in Pennsylvania, all doubt how they will go will be over long before election day. Is it probable that West Virginia or New Jersey, with the same character of considerations operating there that are influencing public opinion in Pennsylvania, will act in the same way? Pennsylvania and West Virginia are not only neighbors, but have kindred industries; and to a certain extent this is true of New Jersey.

It would be strange should West Virginia follow the Free Trade banner interested as she is in having protection the fixed policy of the country. With protection that State would have great returns, and be a partner of the growth and development which are giving Pennsylvania the rank of the foremost of the States in manufactures and progress.

Only Republican folly can hold this State for Cleveland. We are not afraid of Democratic schemes.

A Provident Man.

An item going the rounds of the press states that Mr. John Wanamaker, the great Philadelphia merchant, has insurance on his life to the amount of \$1,000,000. The statement is by no means improbable. Mr. Wanamaker is able to carry that much insurance, and he does many things on a magnificent scale.

But why should a rich and prosperous man desire so much insurance? Mr. Wanamaker has large wealth and is in receipt of a large income beyond his capacity to spend for the ordinary purposes of a luxurious living. He may reasonably hope to draw at the end of each year by surrendering his policy. In some States this is not left to special agreement but is required by law.

As the protection to the insured is made greater, whether by law or by

reason of sharp competition, life insurance takes a stronger hold upon thoughtful men. Every man of earning capacity should have some insurance on his life as the best way to provide for his family in case he should die before he can lay up enough for their wants.

The English Way.

England is held up by American Free Traders as pursuing just about the correct fiscal policy to make a nation great and prosperous. If they could induce the United States to follow suit they would consent to find in the next world the happiness which they have failed to find in this.

Last year Great Britain raised from all sources revenue to the amount of \$453,903,700. Of this 28 per cent was raised by the excise, or internal revenue tax; 17 per cent by property and income tax; 22 per cent, or \$100,775,000 through the custom houses. Tea and coffee, which, under the American policy, are imported free of duty, are ground for revenue before they can pass the British customs officers.

The income tax was not popular in the United States; the duty was removed from tea and coffee in response to public demand and when it was no longer needed for revenue; and the people are getting tired of the remaining war-revenue of our fiscal policy in the shape of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The American people would stand very little of the English way.

Germany's Level Head.

Mr. F. Raine, our Consul General to Germany, in a lengthy review of the past year in that country, says:

The new tax and duty impositions were necessitated as much by the wants of the Government and the needs of agriculture as by the interests of the increasing competition of foreign nations. Russia having excluded German manufactures almost entirely from her markets, and other countries contemplating similar steps, all more or less fortifying their argument in favor of higher duties by pointing to the United States as showing that protection means prosperity and full power for the Government as well as to the people. I abstain from commenting upon this argument.

Elsewhere in his report the Consul General says:

No branch of industrial activity in Germany has, owing to the new customs policy, assumed such an extension as the German textile industry. Old branches of the latter, until then in a languid condition, have not only been revived, but entirely new methods of production have been created.

The Consul General takes nothing from the facts by "abstaining from commenting upon this argument." It is well known that since 1879, when Germany entered upon her policy of Protection, her industries have quickened and there has been a greater general prosperity than the present generation had seen.

It seems a little odd that the United States, which is well pointed to by foreign observers "as showing that Protection means prosperity and full power for the Government as well as to the people," should now be asked by some of her alleged statesmen to depart from the policy so fully vindicated by the most prosperous period in her history. It would be stranger if the Americans were to content to the change.

The Appropriate Democratic Emblem of 1888.

American Notes and Queries, in its issue of June 30th, now before us, gives the following interesting historical sketch of the red rag of Democracy:

The bandanna, it appears, is not a new feature in politics. In the early part of this century it was waved in England on the side of Free Trade. Up to 1824 the importation of foreign silk manufactures had been totally prohibited in the United Kingdom, not by heavy import duties, but by penal enactments. "It was the despotism of monopoly, tempered only by the smuggler. In a debate in the House of Commons, Joseph Hume created great amusement by flourishing his silk bandanna handkerchief, exclaiming: "Here is a foreigner that is totally prohibited." Early every one of you has a similar illicit article in his pocket. So much for your prohibition!"

This was on March 5, 1824. On the same day Mr. Hume proposed and the measure was carried that the prohibition on the importation of silk manufactures should cease on the 1st of July, 1825, that the duties on raw silk should be largely reduced and those on thrown silk lessened one-half.

The bandanna had not been waived in vain.

And so it seems that the American Free Traders in 1888 are following in the footsteps of the English Free Traders of 1824. The parallel will stop short after election day. The American people will not admit the bandanna free. But they will knock the snuff out of it!

A FORMER DEMOCRAT ON CLEVELAND.

Opposed to His Free Trade Policy—Ignorance of American History.

Richard W. English, of Buffalo, who was the Democratic City Auditor when Mr. Cleveland was Mayor of that city, was in New York the other day. Mr. English was a fearless and effective advocate of Mr. Blaine's election four years ago, basing his action, not on personal grounds, but on Cleveland's hostility to protection. Up to that time Mr. English had always been a Democrat. He announces his intention to support the Republican ticket this year also.

"I shall take off my coat," said Mr. English, "and do all in my power to aid the election of Harrison and Morton. I know hundreds of Democrats who voted for Blaine in 1884 who will do as I mean to do this year. On the other hand, I know many Republicans who voted for Cleveland who regret that they did so and who desire to make amends by voting for General Harrison. I am opposed to Mr. Cleveland, because I know that he is untrue to the principles of American protection. During the campaign of 1880, when the Garfield procession was passing through the streets of Buffalo, hundreds of Democrats marched under the Republican banner of Protection. I stood with Mr. Cleveland watching the display. Pointing to the Democrats in the ranks, I said: 'You see now the great question underlying the Nation's prosperity. His action during his election, his undisguised sympathy with Morrison's horizontal tariff bill, his free trade message and his open advocacy of the Mills bill, exhibit him as a man who will not hesitate to jeopardize the industries of the country in the interest of the free trader. I am proud to predict that a handsome majority of the voters of the State of New York will be found with me and against Cleveland and the free traders next November.'"

Just at present the supreme bench is the bamboo seat.

A FOOLISH ATTACK ON HARRISON.

The Attempt to Injure Him with the Springfield Republican.

The Indiana Democrats are making an unworthy attempt to prejudice workingmen against Mr. Harrison because of his stand in relation to the railroad strikers of 1877, which was entirely creditable. The circumstances have not yet been forgotten in this country, which for a time saw mob law invoked in a dozen cities and along railroads from Maryland to Mississippi, and the false guise of vindictive rights of labor. In that season of general alarm the Indiana took possession, July 24, of the Indianapolis depot, and would let none of the strikers enter the city. Harrison was a member of this committee, so was Franklin Landers, afterward Democratic candidate for Governor, and a conference was held with the strikers. Landers, McDonald (Dem.), and Harrison made excellent speeches, all recognized the men's right to strike, but warned them that they had no right to prevent others from working. Harrison offered to use his influence to obtain an increase of wages, expressing his belief that they were too low. But as the peace was still threatened the Committee on Public Safety was organized, Senator Joseph E. McDonald, Gen. Ben. Harrison, Conrad Baker, Gen. W. Q. Gresham, Gen. T. A. Morris, Gen. Daniel McCauley and Gen. John Love being principal members, and a large number of citizens enrolled themselves under orders of the committee. Governor Williams, "Blue Jean" Williams (Dem.) issued a sound and firm proclamation, and, at the suggestion of the Committee of Public Safety, appointed Gen. Harrison to command the volunteer militia, but as he was already a captain of one of the companies organized to prevent rioting, Harrison declined, and Gen. McCauley was appointed. Gen. Gresham was commander of another company. Gen. Harrison's company was detailed to protect the United States armory. He put this important point in a state of defense. It is certain that Harrison acted in a thoroughly humane and proper spirit all through. He repelled any suggestion of attacking the strikers unless it should become necessary, and when the strike ended he ordered himself to have the arrested strikers treated leniently. About 200 had been sentenced to ninety days imprisonment for contempt of court. Harrison went to Judge Drummond, suggesting that the law had been sufficiently vindicated by the pronouncing of this sentence, and asking that the men be released. Those who had already begun their terms were released, the others were discharged, and nothing was heard of the prosecutions. The Indianapolis Sentinel said not only unworthy, but foolish. General Harrison, but in a party sense foolishly, since the most prominent Democrat in the State were as much engaged in the preservation of order as Harrison. It was simply a citizen's duty.

The Issue Well Presented.

Fairness and Justice.

An intelligent citizen of this place came into the West Virginia office the other day, just after the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, and abruptly remarked:

"Well, I hope General Harrison will not treat me as bad as the other General Harrison did when he was elected President."

"Why, how is that?" we inquired.

"He resigned my wages to the starvation point," was the reply.

"Did what?"

"I was getting \$1.20 a day when William Harrison was elected. In the next part of this century it was waved in England on the side of Free Trade. Up to 1824 the importation of foreign silk manufactures had been totally prohibited in the United Kingdom, not by heavy import duties, but by penal enactments. "It was the despotism of monopoly, tempered only by the smuggler. In a debate in the House of Commons, Joseph Hume created great amusement by flourishing his silk bandanna handkerchief, exclaiming: "Here is a foreigner that is totally prohibited." Early every one of you has a similar illicit article in his pocket. So much for your prohibition!"

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The Union forces seriously engaged at from 82,000 to 84,000 men. According to the official reports the Union loss was 2,834 killed, 13,700 wounded, including ten generals, and 6,445 prisoners. The Confederates lost 22,156 in all. But these figures do not tell the whole story. The hospital records show the burial of 3,575 Union corpses, and it is estimated that 1,000 or 1,100 died of their wounds. It is estimated that Lee brought on the battlefield for actual service 85,000 to 90,000 men and 250 guns. The Confederates had 2,065 killed, 12,590 wounded, including three generals, and 7,454 missing, or 22,728 in all, making their losses almost exactly the same as those of the Union forces, though the latter army was the larger by one-fourth. Virginia having been lost, it is requested that any comrade not having received a copy of the Report of the proceedings will send his address to CHAS. H. BENSEN, Wheeling, W. Va.

ATTENTION, COMRADES!

The registry books used during the Session of the SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF WEST VIRGINIA having been lost, it is requested that any comrade not having received a copy of the Report of the proceedings will send his address to CHAS. H. BENSEN, Wheeling, W. Va.

DR. JOHN H. MCCLURE,

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BASE CALL

Sandusky vs. Wheeling!

At Island Base Ball Park,

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GAME CALLED AT 3:30 P. M.

Admission as usual.

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Porcelain or galvanized Iron Lined; the best and most handsomely finished goods in the market. Call and see them before purchasing.

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McCormick's new Steel Frame Binders, the best binders made; Oliver's Chilled Plow and new Hillside Plows. Hooper Fertilizer Gun Drills, Rotary Hay Rakes, and a full line of Corn Planters, Feed Cutters, Corn Shellers, Shovels, Forks, etc., etc., at lowest prices.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remain in the Postoffice at Wheeling, Ohio county, W. Va., Saturday, July 7, 1888. To be taken out of the following the applicant must ask for advertised letters, giving date of list:

LADIES' LIST.

Dowers, Mrs. John L. Townsend, May, Bell

Little, Mrs. Adeline L. Winter, Mrs. Bell

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Dallou, W. E. Myers, Milton 2

Eckert, Wesley McCadams, John

Elliott, Charles D. McCourtney, Geo.

Franklin, A. O'Brien, John A.

Goring, C. H. O'Brien, John A.

Hess, James H. Rockwell, Ed.

Hopford, Capt. Wm. Smith, Thomas

Jones, Arthur M. Thompson, Stewart

Martin, Willie Wolf, Chas. E.

Murray, P. M. Wolf, Chas. E.

ROBERT SIMPSON, P. M.

—SILK—

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New Styles in 26 and 28 Inch

Gold and Oxidized Silver Mountings.

Also, some Beautiful Natural Silks, Hand-

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